



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

Frederic H. Kennard. The second article, by Francis Harper, is "Observations in a Laughing Gull Colony," in which the author has given some interesting bits of the life history of the colony studied on Cobb's Island. Four text photographs accompany the article. The remaining three general articles are of the interesting popular sort. There follow the migration records of the three towhees which are figured on the frontispiece, and "The Massachusetts Audubon Society's Bird-Lists." The department of the Audubon Society contains a colored plate of the Yellow-headed Blackbird and portraits of Captain M. B. Davis and Mr. L. F. Dommerich, both recently deceased and both interested in bird protection.

L. J.

THE CONDOR.—The July-August number contains fifteen half-tone plates of unusual interest and excellence, and one map. This magazine holds the record for the excellence of its half-tone figures. In the first article Florence Merriam Bailey discusses the "Birds of the Cottonwood Groves" at Glorieta, in an interesting running account, which makes one want to visit the place. Mr. Robert B. Rockwell, in the second article, accompanies an interesting discussion of some wading birds of the Barr Lake Region, Colorado, with excellent half-tones of nests and eggs and young birds. Mr. Harold C. Bryant shows both in a full text treatment and a map of California "The Present and Future Status of the California Valley Quail." Milton S. Ray writes of "A Journey to the Star Lake Country and other notes from the Tahoe Region," with two text figures. Wells W. Cooke discusses "The Present Status of the Colorado Check-List of Birds," from which it appears that seven of the 395 species included in Schlater's book in 1912 may be open to question, but that fifteen species are to be added to that list, which makes the Colorado list number 403 species.

L. J.

---

## Field Notes

### NOTES FROM THE TRI-RESERVOIR REGION IN OHIO.

The year 1911 brought a great number of Shovellers up this way in the spring. On March 22 the first one, a female, was shot at a small pond, and later on 5 (4 males, 1 female) found their way into my collection, shot on April 5th and the 15th, on the Loramie Reservoir. Usually this duck is only seen singly or in pairs in this region as well as in Ohio in general.

On March 20th, 1911, a fine female *Marila collaris* was taken at the Loramie Reservoir and is now in my collection. On March

21st 3 Pelicans (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) were seen at the same ditch, where seen two years ago, and on August 27th, 1911, a fine male subadult was taken at the Grand Reservoir in Mercer Co. and is now in my collection. A female of *Buteo lineatus*, shot September 6, 1911, had in its craw and stomach 6 Katydid, 1 *Peromyscus leucopus noveboracensis* and a young snake about 25 cm. long.

The last specimen of *Pisobia maculata* was taken November 1, 1911.

On November 17, 1911, a farmer living four miles west of New Bremen brought in a fine live female juvenile of *Buteo borealis calurus*. This is the second record only for the state and the specimen seems to agree closely with the one in the O. S. U. museum. It is now No. 1018 of my collection. The same date brought in the last *Anas rubripes* from the Loramie Reservoir. Robins, Meadowlarks and Towhees were observed all winter at various times, and as my work took me over my entire parish of 50 miles in the severest weather, with the thermometer as low as 25° below zero, I can say that frozen apples hanging to the trees were the principal food of the Robins, while Meadowlarks found food in the horse dung on the roads, but it remained a mystery what the Towhees lived on. There seemed to be no diminution of Bluebirds and Robins in the spring of 1912. On February 11, 1912, a pair of *Harelda hyemalis* were shot on the Grand Reservoir. Ohio ornithologists may be interested in the fact that a Kirtland's Warbler male, taken May 15, 1909, at Catawba Point, Ohio, was received by me in exchange for one taken in Michigan, through the courtesy of Mr. Norman A. Wood, so that this specimen has come back to the state where it was originally taken.

New Bremen, Ohio.

W. F. HENNINGER.

#### A FEW STARK COUNTY, OHIO, NOTES.

Within the last year several new species have been added to the recorded list for this territory, and several additions to the roll of summer residents have been made. Among the former can be noted the Yellow Palm Warbler, a flock of seven individuals being recorded for October 8, 1911. (Specimens needed.—Ed.)

Twice last fall Holboell's Grebe was found on Meyers' Lake, near here. While observing it on the first occasion, it was amusing to watch the efforts of several boys in a canoe who sought to exhaust this "duck"—as they called it—by constant following it about. But its dives were of such long duration and of such uncertain direction that it was the boys' patience that became exhausted, and soon led to giving up the fruitless effort.